

Wells Paints Hellish War In Air If Japan Launches U. S. Attack

By H. G. WELLS.

NO. 21. A REMINDER ABOUT WAR.

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An examination of the situation that has arisen in Europe between France, England, and Germany brings us out to exactly the same conclusion as an examination of the Pacific situation.

There is no other alternative than this: Either to fight it out and establish the definite ascendancy of some one power or to form an alliance based on an explicit settlement, an alliance, indeed, sustaining a common executive commission to watch and maintain the observance of that settlement.

There is no way out of war but an organized peace. Washington illuminates that point. We must be prepared to see an association of nations in conference growing into an organic system of world controls for world affairs and the keeping of the world's peace, or we must be prepared for a continuation of war.

So it is worth considering what kind of continuation of war will be the long run, a stronger and more conclusive argument for human unity than the mere war evil, but in this paper I will narrow the issue down to war, simply, and ask the reader to consider the probable nature of the war in the future if the development of warfare is not checked by deliberate human effort.

And I will not deal with the ill-equipped, cut-throat war that has been going on, and, thanks to the divisions and rivalries of France and Britain, is likely still to go on in Eastern Europe for some time to come; the war of the little, self-contained nations that the Treaty of Versailles set loose upon each other; the raids of Poland into Ukraine, and of Roumania into Hungary, and of Serbia into Albania; the old-fashioned game of capture, rape and robbery that was brought to its highest perfection long ago in the Thirty Years War.

These are not so much wars as spasms of energy, phases of accelerated destruction, in the rotting body of East European civilization. But I mean the sort of war that will come if presently France attacks England, or if America and Japan start in for a good, long, mutually destructive struggle.

French See U. S. British War. You may say that war between France and England is unthinkable, but so far from being the case, certain worthy souls in France have been thinking about it hard. Hard but not intelligently. They do not understand the moral impossibility of Britain fighting America, they have never heard of Canada, they have never examined the text of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and so they dream of a wonderful time when America will be fighting England and Japan, and when France, with magnificent gestures and with submarines and sonograms at last gloriously justified, will "come to her aid."

So France will divide and rule and clamber to dizzy destinies. Blushing and embarrassed American statesmen have already had to listen, I guess, to some insidious whippers. Even among our disreputables there is something amusing in the thought of this hot breath of Old World diplomacy on the fresh American cheek.

I do not say that these are the thoughts and acts of France, or of any great section of the French people, but they are certainly the thoughts and proceedings of a noisy, vulgar minority in France, which is at present in a position of dangerous ascendancy there.

Says Alliances Halt War. Still, apart from the fact that the British will always refuse to fight America, there does seem to be no real reason why, in the absence of a developing peace alliance to prevent it, either of the other two matches I have cited need not be played. In the long run, you cannot fight a war, unless you have a comprehensive alliance and standing arrangements for the settlement of differences with the people you may otherwise fight.

So let us try to imagine a war between a pair of these four powers, five or ten years ahead. They have avoided any entangling alliance, or agreements, or settlements, kept their

freedom of action, and are thoroughly PREPARED. Let us not fall into the trap of supposing that these wars will follow the lines of the great war of 1914-18 and that we shall have a rapid line-up of great entrenched armies, with parks of artillery behind them, tank attacks, and all the rest of it. That sort of war is already out of fashion, and the fact that these wars are what we are considering is evidence of such a dead-end of land armies out of the case. The combatants will have to set about getting at each other in quite other fashions.

Propaganda Is New Ammunition. Let us recall the maxim that the object of all fighting is to produce a state of mind in the adversary, a state of mind conducive to a discontinuance of the struggle and to submission and acquiescence to the will of the victor. Old-time wars aimed simply at the small antagonist army and at the antagonist government, but in these democratic days the WILL for peace or war has descended among the people and diffused itself among them, and it is the state of mind of the whole enemy population that has become the objective in war. The old idea of an invading army marching on a capital gives place, therefore, to a new conception of an attack through propaganda, through operations designed to produce acute economic distress, and through the air, upon the enemy population.

I will take the latter branch first. Few people have any clear ideas at present of the possibilities of air warfare. The closing years of the great war gave the world only a very slight experience of what aerial operations can be. A few air operations were subsidiary to the vast surface engagements of the European belligerents; they were scouting, irritating, raiding operations; there were neither the big long-range bombers, nor the big long-range airplanes possible, on the largest bombs and the deadliest contents of them.

Air-Moror Is Predicted. We may certainly reckon that within three or four hours of a declaration of war between France and England huge bombs of high explosive, or poison gas, or incendiary stuff will have got through the always ineffectual barrage and be living up the streets of Paris and London. Because it is the peculiarity of air warfare that there are no FRONTS and no effective barriers. You bomb the other fellow almost anywhere and similarly he bombs you.

Many people seem to think that America and Japan are too far from each other for this sort of thing, but I believe there is nothing insurmountable in these distances for an air offensive. It will be a question of hours instead of days, that is all, before the babies of Tokyo and San Francisco will be under the weight of the last thing in gas.

The job will be a little more elaborate; it will involve getting the air material to a convenient distance from the desired objective by means of a submersible cruiser; that is all the difference.

All the fleets in the world could not prevent a properly prepared Japan from pouring its armies unprotected point of the California or Mexican coast, setting up a temporary air base there, and getting to work over a radius of a thousand miles. She might even keep an air base at sea. And it would be equally easy for America to do likewise to Japan.

The citizen of Los Angeles, as he hangs to pieces, or coughed up his lungs and choked to death or was crushed under the falling, burning buildings, could at least console himself by the thought that America was so PREPARED that his fellow-man in Tokyo was certainly getting it worse, and that he blew to pieces on the soundest American lines unencumbered by any permanent alliances with any Old World powers.

But my subject at Washington is peace, and not war. I think it was Nevins's recent account of the new things in poison gas that set my imagination wandering into these possibilities of the Great Alternative to entangling treaties and difficult settlements. I will return to certain neglected problems of the peace conference in my next article.

HEARINGS OPEN DEC. 10 ON D. C. APPROPRIATIONS

Indications Considered Favorable for House Accepting Budget Without Much Change.

Hearings on the District estimates, which were submitted to the House yesterday, will begin on December 10 by a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, it was announced today.

According to indications, the District will far exceed this year. The estimates, which run over \$25,000,000, have received the O. K. of the director of the budget and it is expected the local government will be given virtually all of the amount sought.

The District Commissioners are planning to make a special plea for increased salaries for its employees. It is pointed out that it has been more than twenty years since any change in wages took place and this change was a 20 per cent reduction. The increase in the teaching force in the public schools probably will be granted as asked. With enrollment figures showing a steady increase, the need for more teachers is considered imperative.

Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, is especially anxious to secure the \$75,000 asked for thirty-nine group principals. If Congress provides for these principals, Dr. Ballou believes the efficiency in the schools will be considerably increased.

Chairman Madden, of the House Appropriations Committee, today said he thought the estimates would be reported to the House not later than January 10.

FOUR START JAIL TERM FOR ANTI-TRUST LAW BREAKING

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The first four men ever sent to prison for violation of the Sherman anti-trust act surrendered yesterday to United States Marshal Hecht for incarceration in the Essex county (N. J.) jail. The four—Frank H. Noble, Arthur Shillstone, Albert Schalle, and Herman Petri—were sentenced last week by Federal Judge Van Fleet after they had entered pleas of guilty to conspiracy to prevent competition in the building industry.

Noble, Shillstone and Schalle were sentenced to four months each and fined \$4,000, while Petri was given three months and fined \$3,500.

The great buildings downtown with a few five-ton bombs.

The submarine would certainly be able to prevent any armies landing on either side of the Pacific to stop the preparation and launching of such expeditions.

I do not know how American populations would stand repeated bombing. In the late war there was not a single intrusion of warfare into American home life. The hum of the Gotha and the low crescendo of the barrage as "HITTING" gets near were not in the list of familiar American war sounds.

Some of the European populations subjected to that kind of thing got very badly "rattled." And yet, as I have noted, the whole force of the combatants was not in the air operations in Europe.

One result in nearly every country was an outbreak of spy mania; everybody with a foreign name or a foreign look in England, for example, was suspected of "signaling." There was much mental trouble; London possesses now a considerable number of air raid lunatics and air raid defective children, and these are only the extreme instances of a widespread overstrain.

As the war went on, air stress introduced with the acute stresses produced in public life by the development of propaganda, the result was a France, Germany and England got more and more crazy about propaganda; there was a fear of insidious whispering mischief about, more like the fear of witchcraft than anything else, until at last it became dangerous and effective to make any utterance at all except the most ferocious threats and accusations against the enemy.

All this mental and moral confusion and deterioration is bound to happen in any highly organized community that goes into a well-prepared war again. The only difference will be that it will be larger, and intenser, and bitter, and worse.

And I will not even attempt to elaborate the consequences of the economic attack, by submarines, upon shipping, and by raids of airplanes, assisted possibly by spies and traitors, upon the bridges, factories, depots, grain stores, ports, and so forth, of the combatant countries.

If such things are not practicable across the Pacific now, they will be practicable in ten years' time.

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The Latest Word from Paris By Marie Suzanne

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PARIS, France.

PARIS is really most engaging in her three-piece tailleur this season and an exceptionally smart one is of mastic serge moulonnée, with collar and cuffs of castor. The wide sleeves achieve their decorative ends through bands of metal brocade reaching from elbow to fur cuff. There is, as well, an indicated waist line—an applied band of the fabric—from which arises a well regulated line of buttons in mastic bone. The skirt is slightly draped, presenting an irregular hem line, having its folds caught at the hip under a steel ornament.

At the right, Mademoiselle Parisienne removes her coat to display a corsage of black satin and metal brocade. In this instance a "bateau" neck-line has been slightly rounded, with charming effect.

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HERE'S CHANCE TO GET LINE ON COMPETITORS

Census Bureau Lists Occupations in D. C.—Two Women Are Teamsters.

How many competitors have you in your line of business? General of armies sacrifice lives of scouts in an attempt to find out how strong the opposing lines may be. Here's a chance to get your own information by just looking over the

Of the 125,207 paid workers in the District of Columbia, 143,397 are men and 22,630 are women—according to the most recent juggling of statistics for 1920 by the Bureau of Census. Of the 20,559 women, 20,559 of the females 25,390 are clerks, other than employed in stores. Those in stores are politely named salespeople.

175 Sob Sisters. If you're an author, editor or reporter—quite tactfully placed at the head of the list by the census press agent—you've just got to buck the cleverness or dumbness of 663 other birds and 175 sob-sisters. These figures do not include the "visiting firemen" or trained seal brand of "situation experts" now in our midst with their eye-glasses and middle names, giving the world the benefit of their baffling knowledge of words and words and words.

The typewriter business should be good in Washington. Records show there are 11,034 women and 1,495 admitting the profession of stenography and typewriting. The census does not give intimate reports on the number of good-looking as against the number of good workers.

Eight Women Chauffeurs. Eight women are listed as chauffeurs. Ten years ago only one woman had that rating. She must have been a good picture for page one then. Nearly 4,000 men drive machines for a living. Two women are listed as teamsters, six as janitors, one as electrician.

Delegates, both badge-wearing and spat-wearing, are not listed, though anyone without an adding machine could authoritatively report them as representing a million. Second only to delegates are real estate men, also too numerous to be tabulated.

Other interesting classifications which may hit you between your eyes-to-business show that barbers, hairdressers and manicurists number 1,047 men, 550 women. (Arm your self with these figures to correct the alkaline barber when he starts chattering. Information also could be used as opening line over the finger bowl.)

Plenty of Judges. If your landlady gets hard-boiled, tell her there are 1,553 others in the District. If the phone operator speaks harshly, remind her there are 1,483 others who would be tickled to speak to you with a smile. If the judge says, "Are you up before me again?" tell him it isn't your fault—there are 2,355 other judges, justices and legal experts, to say nothing of sixty judicial ladies, who could have taken his place on your second visit.

Bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants total 3,583 men, 2,326 women; compositors, linotypers and typesetters, 1,258 and 156; electricians, 1,456 and 1; guards, watchmen and doorkeepers, 1,787 and 6; laundry workers, 436 and 1,200; machinists, 4,347; messengers and office boys and girls, 2,238 and 225; music teachers and musicians, 542 and 388; doctors and surgeons, 1,126 and 106; servants and waiters, 5,238 and 16,205; teachers, 466 and 2,676.

WAR ON 'MOONSHINE' FOLLOWS FOUR DEATHS

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—War on moonshine liquor, conducted by civic, State and national prohibition enforcement officers, was begun yesterday, after four murders in the last thirty-six hours when intoxicating liquor is being sold.

Charles C. Gregory, chief United States prohibition enforcement officer, said he had ordered formation of a special squad of prohibition agents, and Charles W. Middlekauff, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, announced a new drive in an effort to close all places in Chicago where intoxicating liquor is being sold.

State's Attorney Crowe called upon Chief of Police Fitzmorris to take immediate action to "stop crime at its source" by preventing the sale of liquor.

ENTIRE CIRCUIT BENCH WILL TRY DARNELLE CASE

Case Against Brothers in Prince George's County to Start Wednesday.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Dec. 6.—The trial of Addison and Henry Darnelle, brothers, of Washington, indicted in Prince Georges county for assault with intent to kill, will take place in circuit court here Wednesday.

The defense requested that a full bench be present, which means that the case will be heard by Chief Judge Urner and Associate Judges Peter and Worthington. State's Attorney J. W. Mason of Prince Georges county, and State's Attorney Thomas L. Dawson of this county, will conduct the prosecution. C. W. Perkins of Baltimore, and M. Hampton Magruder of Marlboro, will represent the defendant.

The charge against Henry Darnelle is that at Capitol Heights, Md., on the evening of July 21 last, he attacked Clarence Light, a white man, and both brothers are charged with a similar offense against J. W. Beavers.

BOARD OF TRADE NAMES COMMITTEE CHAIEMEN

Appointment of the following committee chairman of the Washington Board of Trade was announced today by Thomas Bradley, president:

Executive, E. C. Graham; bridges, George M. Offutt, Jr.; charities and corrections, Walter C. Clephane; community affairs, Perry B. Turpin; industrial interests, William C. Johnson; law, Alexander Wolf; membership, George B. Farquhar; municipal art, Appleton P. Clark, Jr.; national representation, Theodore W. Noyes; parks and reservations, Fred G. Coldren; public and private buildings, William A. Rawlings; public health, Dr. D. Percy Hoelling; public library, William McK. Clayton; public order, Odell S. Smith; public schools, William S. Washburn; public utilities and transportation, William Clabaugh; river and harbor improvement, Frank P. Leetch; sewers, Claude W. Owen; streets and avenues, William W. Everett; universities and private schools, Henry P. Blair, and water supply, Francis R. Weller.

William S. Washburn was appointed to represent the board at Thursday's meeting of civic organizations with the Board of Education to discuss the proposed school program. The board of directors of the trade body yesterday sent to every Member of Congress a letter protesting against encroachment by builders on proposed park sites in Piney Branch and Klinge Ford areas.

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART Tears Off Some PARLEY VERSE

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, (With Apologies to Walt Mason).

The saddest words to those pursuing news today are, "Nothing doing." Since Mr. Hughes first dropped his shell there hasn't been a word to tell. A single word, said indirectly is therefore turned to columns, neatly. And journalists who came to stay remain to scoff, or go away.

Poor Wells, who brought two pens to rays, a sharp one for his clever days, a heavy, thick one for the dull, has suffered greatly by the lull. White, Bryan, Blythe, and Reppington have had enough of Washington. Balfour is dining in New York. The dove has turned into a stork and brought a baby armistice. So all the news today is this:

Lloyd George is coming. He is not. The Japanese are cold; they're hot. The Chinese love us. Not at all; they'll join Japan to plot our fall. The British plan to first divorce the Japanese. And then, of course, to marry us, the dowry to be five warships to the first wife's three. But on the other hand, per-

haps we too, will marry with the news.

The correspondents' new, puzzle here slips in a hat and chooses: "Yes," "No," "Perhaps," and "I am told." Shantung, Hankow, and oil and gold; and ships and sails and sailing war, and Kato, Balfour, Hughes, and tax; and Ishii, Lansing, Tientsin; the Japs stay out, the Japs come in. Hawdon, Hongkong, Ding ding, and Bosh; Manchuria, tea, balls, and Foch. For cooking close the doors and space a few marines about the place. Sleep lightly, for as all cooks know, to shake the oven spoils the dough.

The diplomats of old would hide in some deserted countryside, besieged by spies on every hand, and there distribute news and land. So we, with splendid arrogance, refused to lend our countenance to methods which, we'd learned at last, had caused the wars of all stoutly cried: that we had nothing here to hide; no past armours, no letters, not a palpitating kiss or thought. Put clearly we are quite alone. Some things there are must not be known. We must remember that the nations have got to save their reputations.

It simmers down to this at last: When all the whispering is past we'll find that we were good for us, no more. The same old thing as was before. But let this prophecy be noted, but naturally not be quoted. The reason that diplomacy has taken to the wire is because some cellars here today are well equipped, or so they say. In that event, it will map that that side gains most on the map, which knowing the diplomacy would seek the cellar, sought to be prepared for it. For there exists diplomacy in diplomatists.

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That's a Question That Has Been Answered By a Local Ninth Street Store.

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It is well that you note that they have only reduced their profits and not the quality. In fact, they have only recently added to their stocks a nationally-known brand of clothing

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To offer such a price at the season's height, when higher prices could be demanded and received is truly sensational—so take our advice and get yourself down to Friedlander Bros., of 428 Ninth street northwest, before this advantageous price expires—and it will expire with this present stock.